REMARKS

Reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested in view of the following remarks.

Claims 1-58 are pending in this application, in which claims 1, 11, 21, 35 and 45 are independent claims. For the reasons stated below, Applicant respectfully submits that all claims pending in this application are in condition for allowance.

In the Office Action mailed on April 3, 2003, claims 1-17, 19-22, 24, 26-27, 29-30, 32-47, 50-51, 53 and 53-58 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,198,914 B1 to Saegusa ("Saegusa") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,011,967 to Wieck ("Wieck"). Claims 18, 23, 25, 28, 31, 48-49, 52 and 54 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Saegusa in view of Weick and EP patent application No. EP 0930772A2 to Aoki ("Aoki").

Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of claims 1-58 set forth in the Office Action for the following reasons.

With respect to the § 103 rejection of claims 1-17, 19-22, 24, 26-27, 29-30, 32-47, 50-51, an 55-58, the Office Action acknowledged that Saegusa does not teach a microprocessor that disables a display. However, the Office Action asserted that Wieck teaches a controller that disables a display while communicating with an alarm service provider. Therefore, the Office Action alleged that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the Saegusa device to include a microprocessor that disables a

display. Applicant respectfully disagrees and argues that all claims are allowable for at least the following reasons.

Claims 1, 11, 21, 35 and 45 are independent claims. Among these claims, claims 1 and 11 recite systems, in which when a keystroke sequence is received by the keyboard, the microprocessor disables the display and establishes a wireless communication session with the called party. Claim 21 recites a wireless device comprising a signal detector in communication with the microprocessor, in which when a keystroke sequence is received by the keyboard, the microprocessor deactivates normal operation of the wireless device and activates the signal detector, and when the signal detector senses a stimulus, the microprocessor establishes a wireless communication session with the called party. Claim 35 recites a method that receives the keystroke sequence through a keyboard of the wireless device and deactivates a display of the wireless device. Claim 45 recites a method that receiving a keystroke sequence through a keyboard of wireless device, suspends normal operation of the wireless device, receiving a stimulus through a signal detector of the wireless device, and establishing a wireless communication session with the called party. Applicant believes that none of Saegusa, Wieck and Aoki, when taken alone or in any possible combination thereof, teaches or suggests that the features recited in claims 1, 11, 21, 35 and 45 as indicated above.

Saegusa describes an emergency call system for which a user depresses an emergency call button of his portable telephone, upon occurrence of any emergency, to transmit a signal therefrom to an emergency call center. As admitted in the Office Action, Saegusa fails to teaches or suggests a system that disable the display or a step of deactivating a display of the

wireless device, as recited in Applicant's claims. Furthermore, Saegusa fails to teach or suggest

a signal detector that is activated by the microprocessor when a keystroke sequence is received

by the keyboard and when the signal detector senses a stimulus, the microprocessor establishes a

wireless communication session with the called party, as recited in claims 21 and 45. As

described in the present application at page 3, lines 16-18, the wireless device of the present

invention maintains a wireless communication session with a called party while the wireless

device appears to have been powered off.

Wieck describes using a cellular telephone as an alarm device. To enter into an alarm

mode, the user can either enter any appropriate combination of keys, or adapt a jack in a jack

input terminal 20A (see column 3, lines 53-65 of Wieck.) The cellular telephone needs to

actually connect with an external sensing device to detect an occurrence of some predetermined

events including, for example, an open door, an open window, a broken window, etc. The

external sensing device comprises fixed members 54A and 54 B and a movement member 56

that causes electrical movement between fixed members 54A and 54B. See column 4, lines 7-

22. Unlike the present invention, after a combination sequence of key is entered or a jack is

adapted to the cellular telephone, the cellular telephone only enters into the alarm mode but will

not send out an emergency call until the movement member 56 causes an electrical movement

between fixed members 54A and 54B. Wieck is designed to have a cellular telephone functioned

as an anti-burglar device. There is no mention that a microprocessor disables the display and

establishes a wireless communication session with a called party when a keystroke sequence is

received by the keyboard, as recited in the present invention. As mentioned above, Wieck does

not establish a wireless communication session with a called party when a combination sequence of key is entered. The cellular telephone in Weick is only set at an alarm mode when the combination sequence of key is entered.

Therefore, neither Saegusa nor Weick, when taken singly or in any combination thereof, renders obvious the pending claims of the present application.

Furthermore, there is no motivation for one skilled in the art to combine Saegusa and Weick to achieve the present invention. First, both Saegusa and Weick fail to teach or suggest a microprocessor that deactivates the display or suspends normal operation of the wireless device when a keystroke sequence is received. There is simply no demonstrable motivation to modify Saegusa in view of Wieck. Second, there is no mention of a signal detector in Saegusa which can be activated when a keystroke sequence is received and to senses a stimulus, e.g., voice. The cellular telephone in Weick acts as an anti-burglar device which has to be connected to an external sensor. There is no demonstrable motivation to modify Saegusa with the external sensor described in Weick. Accordingly, Applicant believes that a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established to combine Weick with Saegusa to achieve the present invention.

For at least the reasons stated above, Applicant believes that all rejections to independent claims 1, 11, 21, 35 and 45 have been overcome and that all these claims are patentable over Saegusa in view of Wieck. Applicant also believes that all dependent claims 2-10, 12-20, 22-34, 36-44, 46-58 are in condition for allowance at least due to their dependencies from patentable, independent claims.

In view of the foregoing all of the claims in this case are believed to be in condition for

allowance. Should the Examiner have any questions or determine that any further action is

desirable to place this application in even better condition for issue, the Examiner is encouraged

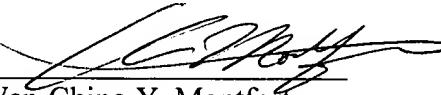to telephone Applicant's undersigned representative at the number listed below.

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Respectfully submitted,

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Document #: 1234489 v.1

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